

AMERICAN FARMER.

RURAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICES CURRENT.

"O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
Agricolae." . . . VINO.

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AGRICULTURE.

Hints to Dairy Farmers :

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE FOOD AND PRODUCE
OF A COW.

Published by order of the English Board of
Agriculture.

The last number of this paper contained some
valuable observations on the construction and
management of the Dairy.

If this subject were not imperfectly under-
stood and its advantages erroneously appreciated
the neighbourhood of this, and all our large ci-
ties, particularly southern ones, would abound
more than they now do, in small, rich, produc-
tive dairy farms.

The advantages of land, near a large city, may
perhaps be turned to greater account, and en-
joyed in a higher degree, by the cultivation of
artificial grasses and the making of butter, than
perhaps, by any other mode in which capital, in-
vested in real estate, can be employed.

He who lays himself out for bringing these
productions to market, has no rivalry to encoun-
ter from a distance. Hay is too bulky to be
conveniently transported by water, or sent a
great distance by land, and there are some decided
advantages in favour of making the hay into but-
ter. The cow may be viewed as a machine, the
hay be reckoned as the raw material, and the but-
ter as the manufacture, of great and constant de-
mand. But, in truth, the selling of hay and but-
ter are not incompatible.

The proprietor of a very small farm near town,
if he manage with industry and skill, will pro-
vide, in the first place an abundant supply of
winter food ; and, keeping as many cows as con-
venient, the surplus of artificial grass, not eaten
and converted into butter by them, may be
thrown into the town market. Besides the heal-
thiness, and the pleasure of a rural system, where-
of the dairy is the chief object ; it is attended
with one eminent superiority, that must at once
strike the mind of the reflecting inquirer. He
must perceive, that the moment his money is
invested in cow stock, it begins to yield an im-
mediate interest, by its double return of butter for
the market, and manure for the land.

On small dairy farms at least, if not on all
others, the cows should be watered in the yard,
if possible ; and there kept up and fed, frequen-
tly, and in small parcels. They may be then con-
veniently milked, three times a day, and near the
milk house, as they always ought to be ; the ma-
nure heap will be thus incessantly accumulating.
But these points alone would justify an essay of
four columns, if we had room and leisure to pur-
sue the train of reflection through which a little
consideration would conduct ; whereas, our par-
ticular object now is, to introduce to our readers
the following—HINTS TO DAIRY FARMERS, being
an ACCOUNT OF THE FOOD AND PRODUCE OF A
Cow, authenticated and published by order of the
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF LONDON, in 1811."

Ed. A. Farmer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The management of Cows, recommended and
practised by Mr. CRAMP, of Lewes in Sussex,
has been attended with such uncommon success,
as to justify a more general attention than has
hitherto been paid to it ; and for the purpose of
spreading a knowledge of the practice, it was
resolved to print the information transmitted by
Mr. CRAMP, in such a form as may reasonably
be expected to be read by many persons unac-
customed to expensive works. The communi-
cations to the Board of Agriculture, in which
these Reports of Mr. CRAMP, have hitherto been
printed, are intended as a repository for the pre-
servation of important papers ; but it has be-
come too expensive for the generality of farmers
to purchase, however desirous they might be of
consulting it ; the Board has therefore ordered
these Papers to be collected in one cheap publi-
cation.

As the world is apt, when any thing extraor-
dinary comes before it, to doubt the authenticity
of facts, it is proper to state, the steps that were
taken in order to ascertain the accuracy of these
Reports ; this could be done only by application
to such persons as know Mr. CRAMP, and have
not had sufficient opportunities, not only of be-
coming acquainted with his personal character,
but also of observing the management of his
Cow. With this intention the Board applied to
the Earl of Chichester, who acts as Magistrate,
for Sussex, which has given him repeated op-
portunities of remarking Mr. CRAMP's conduct,
as a Keeper of the House of Correction at Lewes.
His Lordship considers him as one of the most
careful and accurate of men, and who has per-
formed the duties of that difficult office with sin-
gular reputation and applause ; and in regard to
the Cow Reports, his Lordship does not enter-
tain the smallest doubt of their accuracy, an
opinion which induced him originally to recom-
mend Mr. CRAMP to the attention of the Board.
Mr. JOHN ELLMAN, of Glynd, who resides with-
in two miles of Lewes, has known Mr. CRAMP
for many years ; has seen every particular of his
management many times ; speaks of him in
terms of high approbation, and as one whose
character stands much too fair, to permit the

smallest suspicion of any deception, and too care-
ful in every part of his conduct, to render any
inaccuracy probable. Other persons who have
viewed the House of Correction and the Cow,
have been equally disposed to credit these ac-
counts.

The method of feeding described in these
Papers, and the great attention paid to the act
of milking, merit universal imitation ; and not-
withstanding the difficulty which may be found
in many places, of procuring grains, yet it is to
be remembered, that Mr. CRAMP has pointed
out substitutes for that species of food, which,
in his opinion, would be equally productive of
milk, though beyond his power of acquiring
them in so peculiar a situation as his.

Without supposing, that all the Cows in the
kingdom could possibly be managed with the
attention here described, yet it is fair to con-
ceive, that on the principles herein laid down, a
great improvement might every where take
place ; and as the system is founded upon a per-
petual confinement of the cows, and consequen-
tly a perpetual increase of dung, the extension
of the practice would not only cause a vast aug-
mentation of dairy produce, but be felt also most
essentially, in that of arable land, by the great
increase of manure. In a word, the Board is
extremely anxious that the practice here detail-
ed, should be generally known, and they cannot
but recommend to their members, to take every
means of extending it ; and should any experi-
ments be made, and carefully registered, on this
interesting object, the communication to the
board will be thankfully received, and properly
attended to.

PRODUCE OF A COW.—An account of the produce
of Milk and Butter from a Cow, the property of Wil-
liam Cramp, of Lewes, in the County of Sussex, for one
season, commencing the 1st day of May, 1805, [that be-
ing the day she calved] up to the 2d day of April, 1806,
a space of 48 weeks and one day.

BUTTER.

No. of weeks.	Pounds per week.	Quantity of Butter.	Sold at per Pound.	Total value.
From the 1st of May to the 7th, kept no ac- count ; sold the calf for	1	1 7 0
From 8th May to 25th June, - - -	7	15	103 1s. 6d.	7 17 6
From 26th June to 10th September, - -	11	14	154 1 6	11 8 0
From 11th September to 29th October, -	7	12	84 1 6	6 6 0
From 30th October to 3d February, 1806, -	14	10	140 1 6	10 10 0
From 4th February to the 10th March, -	5	8	40 1 6	3 0 0
From 11th March to 24th March, - -	2	7	14 1 6	1 1 0
From 25th March to 2d April, left of milking,	1	3	3 1 6	0 4 6
48	—	540	—	41 14 0
Deduct for butter sold in the month of August for 1s. 4d. per lb. only, for three weeks,				0 7 0
Carry forward,				41 7 0

Brought forward, Milk.	Quarts per day.	Quarts.
From 8th May to 25th June,	20	980
26th June to 10th Sept.	18½	1424
11th Sept. to 29th Oct.	16	785
30th Oct. to 3d Feb. 1816,	12	1176
4th Feb. to 10th March,	11	385
11th March to 24th March,	9	126
25th March to 2d April,	5	45
		4921

The milk being measured when milked from the cow, there must be deducted for cream, 4381 quarts of skim-milk at 1d. per quart, Made in the course of the season, four large wagon loads of dung, thoroughly rotten, worth 15s. per load,

Total expense, as below,

Profit,

Expense.	
Grains consumed the summer, 26 weeks, 3½ bushels per week, at 4d per bushel	1 10 4
Bran, 1½ bushel per week, at 8d per bushel,	1 6 0
Winter 26 weeks, grains consumed, 8 bushels per week, at 6d per bushel,	5 4 0
Bran, 4 bushels per week, at 8d per bushel,	3 9 4
56 lb. of hay per week, at 5s 6d per cwt.	3 11 6
Rent of the land whereon were raised the lucern, clover, carrots, &c.	0 15 0
To the wages of a man at the rate of 1.52. per ann. supposing him to attend ten cows; one tenth is Farrier, for three drinks at the time of calving,	5 4 0
	0 6 0
	1.21 6 2

The cow was fed with artificial grasses sown on the following plats of ground within the walls of the prison, containing, by measurement, as follows:

No.	Description	R.	P.
No. 1.	Sown with red clover and rye-grass	0	19
2.	— with lucern,	0	2
3.	— with cow-grass and white clover,	0	17
4.	— with red and white clover,	0	18
5.	— with lucern,	0	10½
6.	— with carrots,	0	2½
		1	29

The above crops of lucern were cut four times, and the clover three times during the season, producing (each time) good crops. The cow not allowed to feed on the grass ground, but cut and given her in a rack in her hovel, where she has a plat of about 18 square perches to range in.

I keep but this cow, nor have I had any other since I bought her. She is seven years old, and has had five calves; has been in my possession for two years.

Consumed much less food this year than the year before.

Food and Treatment.

Summer season fed on clover, rye-grass, lucern, and carrots, three or four times a day, and at noon time about four gallons of grains, and two of bran mixed together; always observing to give her no more food than she eats up clean. Winter season fed with hay, bran, and grains, mixed as before stated, feeding her often, viz. five or six times a day, as I see proper, giving her food when milking; keeping the manger clean when she is fed with grains; not to let it get sour; wash her udder at milking times with cold water, winter and summer. Never tie her up; lays in or out as she likes; particularly careful to milk her regularly and clean. Milch cows are often spoiled for want of patience at the latter end of milking them.

One man would attend ten cows through the year (with the exception of an assistant at milking times.) Feeding Milch Cows as above stated, they will at all times be in good condition fit for the butcher, if an accident should happen. There will be no ground trampled and food spoiled by cattle running over a vast tract of land. I think cattle may be fattened by the same mode of feeding with much advantage; one fourth part of the land would feed them, a great quantity of manure be made, and the beasts fatten sooner. Cattle so fed, have nothing to do but fill themselves and lie down to rest. No labouring for their food. I fattened the two cows I had before this, and made them very good meat in about seven weeks, (I found it to answer, although I bought the food at a dear rate,) giving them a little ground barley or oats mixed with the grains and bran. I think cows would nearly double (in the course of the season) their quantity of milk and butter by following the above plan. It is unnecessary for a cow to go dry long before she calves. The thing

will tell for itself. When her milk changes brackish, she should then be dried off; that, may be, in three, four, or five weeks before she calves, Milch Cows seldom go dry before, unless it is from neglect, poverty, sickness, or bad milking. Let the milk stand two days in summer, and three days in winter, before it is skimmed. I have stated no more than one penny per quart for skim milk, but I am informed, it sells in the town of Lewes, for three half pence, it being worth one penny to put in the hog tub. I fattened two hogs in the summer with no other food than skim milk and grains, making them very good meat, weighing 16 or 18 stone each, at 8lb. per stone. Where cows are kept in this way, hogs should be kept, as the milk will be (in the summer time) thick and sour, and fit for nothing else but hogs the people of this country making no use of it as food.

The following is the pedigree of the cow in question, which I received from Mr. Holman, a respectable Farmer at Bentley, in the County of Sussex

The cow belonging to Mr. Cramp, was bred by John Holman (my father) at Bentley, in Framfield in the county of Sussex, from a Sussex-bred cow also bred by John Holman, on the same farm; she was got by a bull bred by Mr. Colgate, at Hampstead-farm, in Framfield aforesaid; the father of which bull was also bred by Mr. Colgate, for which he obtained a prize-cup at Petworth, on the 20th day of November, 1796. She was calved in March 1799.

(Witness.)

THOMAS HOLMAN.

Lewes, March, 1806.

N. B. My cow calved 19th day of April; the calf is in very fair condition; the cow, having been dry for seventeen days only, was taken bad with the yellows at the very time of calving; but is now recovered, and going on very well. The calf sold at twelve days old, for 17. 10s.

WILLIAM CRAMP,

Keeper of Lewes' House

Lewes, May 10th, 1806. of Correction.

The Second Year's Account, commencing the 19th Day of April, 1806, (that being the day on which she calved,) up to the 27th Day of Feb. 1807, a space of time of 45 weeks.

BUTTER.

No of Weeks.	Pounds per week.	Quantity of Butter.	Sold at per Pound.	Total Value
From the 19th of April to the 2d of May, } gave no milk but what the calf sucked, }	2	—	—	—
From the 3d May to the 23 May,	3	10	30	1s. 4d.
From the 24th May to the 6th June,	2	10½	21	1 4
From the 7th June to the 3d October,	17	12	204	1 5
From the 4th of October to the 12th Dec.	10	10½	195	1 6
From the 13th Dec. to the 6th February 1807,	8	9	72	1 6
From the 7th February to the 27th February } left off milking, }	3	6	18	1 6
	45	—	450	—
				32 9 6
Carry forward,				32 9 6

Brought forward	132	9	6
Milk.			
Quarts per day.	Quarts.		
From 3d May to 23d May	12	252	
25th May to 6th June	14	196	
7th June to 3d October	16	1904	
4th Oct. to 12th Dec.	14	980	
13th Dec. to 6th Feb.	11	616	
7th Feb. to 27th Feb.	9	189	
		4137	
The milk being measured when Milk			
ed from the cow, there must be de-		450	
ducted for cream,			
		3687	

3687 quarts of skim milk, at 1d per	15	7	3
quart, comes to			
Sold the calf for	1	10	0
Value of manure, 4 large wagon-loads,	3	0	0
Total expense,	52	6	9
	21	10	8
Profit,	30	16	1
Expense.			
The same as in my last year's return,	21	6	2
* An additional expense for farriering,	0	4	6
	121	10	8

On trial, I found malt dust to be serviceable to my cow, giving her about a double handful at a time, mixed with the grains and pollard. I would not recommend a greater quantity.

It may be complained by some, that they cannot get grains to feed their milch cows with; that difficulty can be removed by potatoes, as a substitute; grinding them in a common apple mill, or pounding them in a trough. Then mix the pollard with them, as recommended in my first report. Potatoes are a very fine food for milch cows.

My cow calved the 23d of April; has a very fine calf, is in good condition, and going on as well as usual.

WM. CRAMP.

Lewis, May 6, 1818.

(For Fourth Year's account, see page 148.)

The Third Year's Account, commencing the 6th day of April, 1807, (that being the day she calved,) up to the 14th day of April, 1808, a space of time of 51 weeks and four days.

BUTTER.

	No. of weeks.	Pounds per week.	Quantity of Butter.	Sold at per pound	Total Value.
From the 6th day of April to the 20th April,	2	6	12	1s 6d	0 18 0
From the 21st April to the 1st June,	6	18	108	1 6	8 2 0
From the 2d June to the 5th October,	18	16	288	1 5	21 12 0
From the 6th October to the 30th Nov.	8	13	104	1 6	7 16 0
From the 1st Dec. to the 8th Feb. 1808,	10	11	110	1 6	8 5 0
From the 9th February to the 14th March,	5	8	40	1 6	3 0 0
From 15th March to 4th Feb. left off milking	2	1-2	5	1 6	0 19 6
	51	1-2	675		50 12 6

Deduct for 280 lbs. butter, sold at 1s. 4d. per pound only,

1 3 4

Carry forward,

149 9 2

Brought forward,	149	9	2
Qts. pr. day. Milk.			
From 6th April to 20th April,	8	112	
21st April to 1st June	22	924	
2d June to 5th Oct.	20	2520	
6th Oct. to the 30th Nov.	15	840	
1st. Dec. to the 8th Feb.	13	910	
9th Feb. to the 14th Mch.	10	350	
15th Mch. to 4th April,	7	126	
		5782	

The milk being measured when milked from the cow, there must be deducted for cream,

675

5107 quarts of skim-milk, at 1d per quart,

21 5 7

Value of dung made this season,

3 0 0

Sold my calf at 14 days old, for

2 12 6

Total expense,

76 7 3

Profit,

24 14 2

Expense.			
Expense, as in my last year's return,	21	6	2
An additional expense in consequence of the rise in price of grains and pollard,	1	10	6
Ditto for 10 sacks of malt dust, at 2s 6d per sack,	1	5	0
To the farrier, for five drinks at the time of calving,	0	12	6
	124	14	2

milk as she did the season before. This complaint was very general amongst milch-cows that spring in this neighbourhood; many cows totally lost their milk, and some died of the disease. I have stated this, because many persons have asserted I ruined my cow's constitution by milking her so long; and that she would never be the same again. The produce of milk was not so much as last season; but I have no doubt, that this was in consequence of the complaint, and not from any other cause whatever. The produce of butter this season, proves her milk to have been equally as rich as it was the former season; the quantity of butter being in proportion to the quantity of milk. It will be observed that the first fortnight she gave no milk but what the calf sucked; and that she was not milked so long, by three weeks and one day, as she was the former season.

* Having been taken ill with the yellows at the time of her calving, she required the assistance of a farrier for three weeks. The complaint fell into the udder, and was, no doubt, the cause of her not giving so great a quantity of

Note.—There has been a doubt in the minds of some people, that I have overrated my skim milk, at one penny per quart. According to the price of food in this part of the country where I reside, I am still in the same opinion, that skim milk, at one penny per quart, is cheaper than any other food I can buy to feed my pigs, ground corn not being sold for some years past at less than 4s 6d or 5s per bushel, weighing about 36 lbs. When I oppose sixty quarts of milk to a bushel of such food, I am fully convinced it would do more than the bushel of corn. I do not hesitate to say, I think sixty quarts of skim milk equal to a bushel of such corn, if bought at 3s 6d per bushel.—No doubt, in that part of the country where corn can be bought for 2s or 2s 6d per bushel, skim milk would there be of less value; but I have stated my price suitable to that part of England where I am a resident. Gentlemen who live in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and in the cheaper parts of England, will no doubt, think skim milk very dear at one penny per quart; I have seen it sold four quarts a penny in Ireland.

In managing Milch Cows after the manner I have described, difficulties may arise in the opinion of many people, but I think there are few difficulties but what might be remedied. If grains cannot be had, there is no land but will produce potatoes, and they are an excellent substitute for grains, pounded in a trough, or ground in a common apple mill, and then mixed with bran. Bran also would be a good substitute for grains, wetting it to the same state as grains, and then mix a little ground oats or malt dust to separate it. Milch cows may be fed with turnips and cabbages, provided proper attention be paid in doing it. One meal a day of turnips or cabbages, will not affect the milk, provided care be taken, and not give them any rotten or withered leaves. One rotten turnip or cabbage, would do more injury to milk and butter, than a cart-load of sweet sound food. I have often given my Cow cabbage, without any ill effects whatever. I have sown rye, and tares, which I find to answer, they will come rather sooner than lucern, if sown the first week in September. One gallon of rye, is sufficient to mix with a bushel of tares. If the rye be sown too thick it will overpower the tares and injure them, but sown moderately thin, it will support the tares and keep them from the ground. I have sown oats and red clover, and cut the oats before they came out in ear; the oats will shoot up again, (if cut

before they are in the full ear,) and the clover grow up with them, and produce a good second crop, the clover will be in full perfection the spring following. After the crop of rye and tares come off, lucern may be sown, and it will be fit to cut once the same summer, but no later than the middle of October. The lucern will be in full cultivation next summer, and will produce four cuttings the season. Lucern should be cut before it grows hard and sticky, or it admits waste, and it loses much of its goodness.

Dairies of any size could be managed after the manner which I have laid down, in most of its rules; a dairy of ten cows would require a plot of ground of about a quarter of an acre to range in: twenty cows, half or three quarters of an acre; and so in proportion to the number. No land but will grow artificial grasses, and vegetables; and, no doubt, it would answer even to cut the natural grasses and feed them. The object is the great saving, for less than half the land would maintain them. The cattle produce (in general) nearly double the quantity of milk and butter, and a great quantity of manure made. Where cattle are kept in this manner, the dung

The Fourth Year's Account, commencing the 23d Day of April, 1808, (that being the day she calved,) up to the 13th day of February, 1809, a space of time of 42 Weeks and three Days.

BUTTER.

	No. of weeks.	Pounds per Week.	Quantity of Butter.	Sold at per Pound.	Total Value.
From the 23d April to the 9th May,	2 1-2	2	5	1s 6d	0 7 6
From the 10th May to the 6th June,	4	15	60	1 6	4 10 0
From the 7th June to the 5th September,	13	14	182	1 6	13 13 0
From the 6th Sept. to the 7th November,	9	12	108	1 6	8 2 0
From the 8th Nov. to the 2d Jan. 1809,	8	10	80	1 6	6 0 0
From the 3d January to the 16th January,	2	7	14	1 6	1 1 0
From the 17th January to the 23d January,	1	6	6	1 6	0 9 0
From the 24th January to the 30th January,	1	5	5	1 6	0 7 6
From the 31st January to the 6th February,	1	4	4	1 6	0 6 0
From the 7th February to the 13th Feb. } left off milking, - - - }	1	2	2	1 6	0 3 0
Deduct for 80 lb. of butter, sold at 1s. 4d } per pound only, - - - }	42 1-2	—	466	—	34 19 0 0 14 0
Carry forward,					1.34 5 0

Brought forward, 1.34 5 0

Milk.

	Quarts per day.	Quarts.
From 23d April to 9th May,	3	51
10th May to 6th June	20	560
7th June to 5th Sept.	18	1638
6th Sept. to 7th Nov.	16	1008
8th Nov. to 2d Jan.	12	672
3d Jan. to 16th Jan.	9	126
17th Jan. to 23d Jan.	8	56
24th Jan. to 30th Jan.	7	49
31st Jan. to 6th Feb.	6	42
7th Feb. to 13th Feb. } left off milking, }	2 1-2	

The milk being measured when milked from the cow, there must be deducted for cream,

3753 quarts of skim-milk, at 1d. per quart,	15 12 9
Value of dung made this season,	3 0 0
Sold the calf at seventeen days old, for	1 16 0
Expense as in my last year's report,	54 13 9
Profit,	21 14 2
	1.29 19 1
<i>The Dairy.</i> —Without proper attention to this part much loss and damage would ensue. The vessels that keep the milk should be carefully attended to in cleaning; if the acid of the milk is not scalded out clean, it will do much injury to the fresh milk, and make the butter hot and bitter. I have my milk pans boiled two or three	

hours; merely putting a little scalding water into a pan to clean it, is not sufficient, the acid of the milk will penetrate into the vessel, and cannot be got out by a little hot water. It is the opinion of many people, that if the cream is not taken off whilst the milk is sweet, the butter cannot be good. But I am convinced that is a very wrong notion; milk should stand as long as it is sound before it is skimmed, to make the most for butter. When cheese is made, it must be skimmed whilst it is sweet; but to say how long milk should stand before the cream be taken off, is not in my power; it depends much upon the weather, for that has the ruling of milk in a great measure. In cold weather, milk may stand three, four, five, or six days before it is skimmed; but in hot, close, or thundering weather, perhaps not twenty-four hours. The cream will keep best on the milk, as long as the milk is sound and will be adding in quantity; by milk being sound, I mean the cream should not be left on till the milk gets putrid; the cream will show that by changing spotty. The sooner cream is churned into butter after it is taken off the milk, the better: I churn twice a week with one cow. In summer, the churn should be made as cold as possible when the cream is put in to be churned, and in cold weather quite the contrary, by putting boiling water into the churn to make it warm. I believe most people wash their butter with plain water to get out the butter milk, but that will not answer so well as salt and water. If the butter milk is not got out clean, the butter will not keep many days good (as fresh butter) it will turn bitter and sour.

My Cow calved the 3d of April, has got two very fine calves, is in good condition, and promising to do equal to any former season. She is ten years old last March [now past,] and has been in my possession five years.

W. CRAMP.

Lewes, April 26, 1809.

(For Fifth Year's Account see page 149.)

The management of a large dairy, (after the plan which I have laid down,) may be attended to in most of its rules. Grains seem to be the greatest obstacle. I will suppose they are not to be had at all; seven months in the year they are not wanted, as every kind of artificial food can be had in great plenty, giving a little sweet hay once a day, to keep them in a regular state. In the winter time there may be provided turnips, cabbages, and potatoes, the two former will no ways affect the milk and butter, if given moderately twice a day: carefully avoiding giving them rotten and withered leaves, and giving them plenty of sweet green saved hay, they will, (no doubt) do much better than ranging abroad in the cold, hungry fields, labouring and fatiguing themselves for food, injuring the land, and thereby occasioning great loss of manure. About 30 acres of land* would be sufficient to produce food enough for 40 dairy cows (if properly managed,) including for hay; where, in the common mode of feeding, twice that number of acres would not do, and they would not produce above half the quantity of milk and butter. I think salting hay, when made into a rick for

* Something more or less: much depends on the quality of the land, and management.

milk cows, would answer a good purpose. In salt could be had reasonably, about 20 lbs. to a ton of hay, shaken regularly over every layer by the makers of the rick, would cause thirst, and thereby increase milk. The quantity of food which milch cows will consume, is not easy to ascertain; they should have sufficient, but not to commit waste. Cattle should not be over-fed, so as to be surfeited; little at a time, and they will eat their food clean. I feed my cow six or seven times a day.

In my statement this season, I have given no account of milk further than up to the 7th May, although she was milked up to the day before she calved (*she would not go dry*;) but the milk being brackish, was fit for no use but the hogs. I do not perceive the least injury, she had sustained by it; her milk came with the calves, and as soon, and as plentiful, as if she had been dry for two months and her calves in good and lusty condition. She is now in as great perfection for the dairy as in any former season. It will be observed, my Cow produced a greater quantity of milk this season than any former one, but not a greater quantity of butter; that I cannot account for; it may be, the having twins; nature ordered it so, that they might be sufficiently supplied. It will be also observed, she produced a great quantity of milk, besides what the calves sucked; and why not make butter? The trial was made, but in vain! the cream produced was small in quantity, and poor; and every trial made to make it into butter, for many hours, was to no purpose. This strange circumstance I am quite at a loss to account for, as I always milked her myself, sometimes before the calves, and at other times after, but the milk I got, produced no cream sufficient in quality to make butter.

Query. Could the cow have a power of withholding the cream part of her milk from me; or could the calves have an art of sucking it?

The Fifth Year's Account, commencing the 3d Day of April, 1809 (that being the Day she calved) up to the 8th Day of May, 1810, a space of time of 57 Weeks.

BUTTER.

	No. of Weeks.	Pounds per Week.	Quantity of Butter.	Sold at per Pound.	Total Value.
Twin calves at 9 weeks old, sold for six guineas each.	9	—	—	—	12 12 0
From the 6th June to the 3d July,	4	17	68	1s 6d	5 2 0
From the 4th July to the 18th September,	11	16	176	1 6	13 4 0
From the 19th September to the 13th November,	8	14	112	1 6	8 8 0
From the 14th November to the 25th December,	6	12	72	1 6	5 8 0
From the 26th December to the 26th February, 1810,	9	10	90	1 6	6 15 0
From the 27th February to the 23d April,	8	8	64	1 6	4 16 6
From the 24th of April to the 30th April,	1	7	7	1 6	0 10 6
From the 1st May to the 7th May, left off milking,	1	5	5	1 6	0 7 6
	57		594		57 3 0

Carry forward,				1.57	3	0
Brought forward,				1.57	3	0
Milk.						
Quarts p. day.	Quart.					
From 6th June to 3d July,	24	672				
To the 18th September,	22	1694				
13th November,	18	1008				
25th December,	14	588				
26th Feb. 1810,	12	756				
23d April,	10	560				
30th April,	8	56				
7th May,	5	35				

The milk being measured when milked from the cow, there must be deducted for cream 594

Total, 4775
4775 quarts of skim-milk, at 1d. per quart, 19 17 11

Value of new milk, exclusive of what the calves sucked.

From 3d April to 9th April,
10 quarts per day—70
quarts, at 3d per quart, 0 17 6

To 23d April, 8 quarts per day 112 quarts, at 3d per quart,	1 8 0
To 7th May, 6 quarts per day, 84 quarts, at 3d per quart,	1 1 0
To 21st May, 4 quarts per day, 56 quarts at 3d per quart,	0 14 0
To 4th June, 3 quarts per day, 42 quarts at 3d per quart,	0 10 6
Value of dung made this season,	3 0 0
Expense deducted as in last year's report,	24 14 2
Profit,	1.59 17 9

My Cow calved the 30th of April, had a very fine calf; milked her till she calved; her milk was brackish for a month, and fit for no use but the hogs; she then springed very quick, and her

milk became perfectly sweet and good for a week before she calved, and fit for any use whatever; a very clear proof of the high perfection she was in; and since I parted with the calf, I have made 16lbs. of butter per week, and am now in the act of doing so. For my part, I require no other proof than what I have experienced, to convince me of the great advantage of feeding cattle after the plan I have laid down. Masters and mistresses who undertake to do their own work, will soon find the advantage arising from this mode of treatment; and if put into the hands of servants, there is no difficulty whatever,—a simple person may perform all, with the attention of their master and mistress in the beginning, to convince them of the truth.—There is generally some trouble in forming any new mode that is a public benefit, and likewise in laying aside an old one, let it be ever so bad.

WILLIAM CRAMP,

Keeper of Lewes House of Correction.

Lewes, June 20, 1811.

For these Accounts, the Board of Agriculture voted Mr. CRAMP their *Honorary Silver Medal*.

The Sixth Year's Account, commencing the 30th day of May, 1810, [that being the day she calved] up to the 20th day of March, 1811, a space of time of 42 weeks and one day.

BUTTER.

	No. of Weeks.	Pounds per Week.	Quantity of Butter.	Sold at per Pound.	Total Value.
From the 30th May to the 19th June,	3	8	24	1s 6d	1 16 0
From the 20th June to the 4th Sept.	11	16	176	1 6	13 4 0
From the 5th Sept. to the 14th Nov.	10	14	140	1 6	10 10 0
From the 15th Nov. to the 12th Dec.	4	12	48	1 6	3 12 0
From the 13th Dec. to the 9th Jan. 1811,	10	10	40	1 6	3 0 0
From the 10th Jan. to the 30th Jan.	9	9	27	1 6	2 0 6
From the 31st Jan. to the 20th Feb.	3	6	18	1 6	1 7 0
From the 21st Feb. to the 20th March,	4	3	12	1 6	0 18 0
Carry forward,	42	485			36 7 6

Brought forward,	1.36	7	6
<i>Milk.</i>			
Quarts per day.	<i>Milk.</i>		
From 30th May to 19th June,	10	210	
From 20th June to 4th September,	20	1540	
From 5th Sept. to 14th November,	18	1260	
From 15th Nov. to 12th December,	14	672	
From 13th Dec. to 19th Jan. 1811,	12	480	
From 10th to 30th Jan. 1811,	10	210	
From 31st Jan. to 20th February,	8	168	
From 21st Feb. to 20th March,	4	80	
		4620	

The milk being measured when milked from the cow, there must be deducted for cream,

485

4135

4135 quarts of skim-milk, at 1d. per quart,

17 4 7

Value of dung made this season,

3 0 0

Sold the calf at 10 days old,

2 2 0

58 14 1

Expense, as in my last year's report,

24 14 2

Profit,

1.33 19 11

Ripple Grass.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dated—19th 7mo. (July) 1819.

My Friend,

I wrote the enclosed agreeably to its date, then intending to forward it for thy amusement, and at the same time not intending it for the public eye. Finding since, thy intention to write something on Grasses, I send it on at thy disposal.—Of the Ripple Grass, although not in general approbation amongst many good farmers, I still entertain the same good opinion, indeed it increases in my estimation this dry season. After cutting about the first of this month, although no rain since the 25th of May, except a light shower or two within a few days past [only laying the dust]—the Ripple is shot into blossom and seeding, having advantages over every other kind except Clover; it and the Clover seem to be vieing with each other for the lead.

My hay, mown from it and clover this year, being all housed in good condition, I never was more pleased with the quality, being put in without any rain; and it ought to be observed, that the dry seasons produce the richest grass. That is well known to graziers, for although scarce of pasture, apparently, yet their cattle fatten better in dry than in wet seasons, the abundant growth occasioned by much wet, makes a weak feeding pasture, and the same observation will hold good in making hay.—I never sowed the Ripple *purposely*, until the spring of 1818—and the dryness of this year 1819, happens luckily, for I shall continue my present plan until I see reason to do otherwise. I know it to be favourable for the

grain farming, therefore can plough at any time, and change if necessary, but shall cease sowing timothy a few years, if I live to continue the change.

CALEB KIRK.

Brandywine, 6th mo. (June) 23, 1819.

Observing in No. 12 of the *American Farmer*, an essay on the subject of Grasses, by J. H. McCULLOH, which discovers much correct knowledge of the comparative value of the different kinds most in cultivation, *clover takes the lead as the most valuable*, and more particularly for the cultivator of grain. One remark he makes on clover, that it keeps the ground moister than any other. He might have observed also, that it is in a mellow state with a crop of clover than any other; this measurably is one principal cause of the retentiveness of moisture.

There is a kind of grass very common in this country, that is not mentioned in the list of those described; and although it may not claim that estimation which I conceive to be its due, I believe the want of a correct knowledge of its virtues to be the most prominent cause why it is not duly appreciated; and I know it is so generally disapproved of by some farmers, that they endeavour to destroy every appearance of it on their farms. I have observed it many years, and for a considerable portion of that time with indifference, always having it more or less in my fields. About 1797 or 98, the clover was very much frost bitten in the month of October, and pasture failed. My milch cows were failing in their milk considerably, when they were turned into a field well set with *Rib Plantain* or *Ripple Grass*, as it is generally called, with strong succulent blades, that the frost had not affected in any other way than to make it more palatable. The cows increased in their milk using this lot ripple or rib grass, beyond any thing I had ever known, (it was only part of the field that was so well set) and afforded an abundant supply of excellent butter for the winter.

This circumstance led me to inquire into the merits of this reprobated grass. In conversing with a very worthy and noted farmer advanced in life, and who was famous for having excellent stock, both horses and horned cattle, and relating my surprise at the increase of milk from the late pasture of that grass, after all others had failed by frost—he smilingly observed, that he wondered that I had not known the value of that grass before—his observation for many years back had convinced him that no hay was equal to it [first crop] for horses; he always raised his colts on it, and his horses would have a better coat through the winter on it than on any other kind of hay. He seldom used any grain, and I well know that his horses were always remarkably full of flesh without grain, as observed before, except they had some work to do more laborious than common; a little oats and corn was then occasionally added, otherwise no grain was fed to his stock of horses.

I generally sowed timothy with clover, and have mostly had good crops of that mixture for hay. From the circumstance of clover, particularly the second crop, producing such a salivating effect on horses, I have, of late years, become more careless of sowing it, and depended on timothy and other grasses for hay—but I discover-

ed that my land became less productive both in grass and grain.

Resuming the sowing of clover I substituted ripple grass as a mixture in the place of timothy, last year, on all my wheat crop, and am now cutting, 23d of 6th mo. [June] as good a crop of hay as need be desired in quality, and a considerable portion of white clover has sprung up amongst it, which enhances the value of the hay, and which I never had to grow so well with timothy. The high ground sown this year, has been lessened by the dry weather, having no rain for a month past, except a light sprinkle—the bottom land near the water more productive, some producing two tons to the acre, but taking the whole together, perhaps not more than one and a half, but the quality better than when a larger quantity, and the weather so dry as to house it with all its valuable qualities undiminished.—The timothy has proven very deficient this season, by reason of the drought, I suppose. Where I had timothy alone, I had not half a crop, and was obliged to cut before it shot into head, as it was dying on the ground. It may be observed, that the ground is dryer under a timothy crop than under any other grass.

I am now determined to try the ripple further, knowing that grain will grow well after it and clover. They grow, blossom and seed, so precisely at the same time that they may be cut together; and if moist weather when cut, will grow several inches before the hay can be taken off.—In fact they both grow all the season; some object to the quantity being small, making no product. I have always had a mixture with other grasses, therefore cannot ascertain the quantity, but have, in that mixture had it grow three feet in height, with a head full of seed three inches in length, and a bunch of blades at the root filling up well at bottom. I have never found it rejected by any kind of stock when in hay; sheep are remarkably fond of it, and they are good judges of flavour in hay, I have often thought. They will also dig into the surface of the ground after the root in winter, where it grows strong, not being easily killed by frost. For a dairy farm, near a city, a field of this grass well set, and kept up the last three months of autumn until it gets ahead, would be valuable; for when frost has killed the clover, this becomes sweeter, and cows are fond of it. I have no doubt that a field of this grass, at that season, would produce more butter, and of a better quality, than any kind yet in cultivation.

Top dressing, with compost manure, after the pasturing is over, would encourage the green grass to rise amongst it, and enhance the value either as pasture or hay.

I know our prejudices often get such an ascendancy over our better judgment, that we are not at all times at liberty to exercise that discriminating faculty.

When we imbibe an opinion upon a subject, we seldom trouble ourselves to investigate whether that opinion is founded upon a fair or an unfair ground, until something very striking presents the subject in a contrary shape, affording matter to work upon by reflection and contemplation, then we begin to find ourselves relieved from the trammels of prepossession in some one point.

CALEB KIRK.

EARTH BURNING....No. 3.

Results of some Experiments in Burning of Clay, in a Letter to the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM WILKIESON.

Gentlemen,

I have been led to believe, that the result of some experiments, I have had it in my power to make in the burning of clay, and in the use of clay ashes as manure, may be acceptable to the Society.

In making this communication, however, I take leave to premise, that I have no view to the premium you have offered on this subject. I am aware that the offer is confined to experiments made in the Western Counties.

At Lady-day, 1815, a tenant threw up a farm belonging to me at Woodbury, in Cambridge shire; and I was induced, by many circumstances to take it into my own occupation. The farm is of very considerable extent, and chiefly under the plough; the soil, a cold, stiff, tenacious clay; it had been overcropped for a long series of years, without a proportionate return of manure; and it is so situated, that no quantity of manure is to be purchased in the neighbourhood. It became my object then, to raise as much manure as possible on the premises; and for this purpose I procured a north-country bailiff, who understands the management of turnips on a heavy soil, and having by accident seen Mr. Craig's letter on the burning of clay, I conceived mine to be a soil well suited to the practice. I accordingly after some correspondence with that gentleman on the subject, made my first experiment in the end of September, 1815. I deviated a little from the plan laid down in Mr. Craig's printed letter. Having marked out a space of 15 feet by 12, I excavated it one foot deep, and with the soil thrown out made a wall around the space. At each corner I made an air-pipe, each pipe (made of sods) extending only two feet in the enclosure, in a diagonal direction. In the centre of the enclosure I placed upright the butt end of a large tree, around which other fuel is placed, covering the bottom of the whole space within the wall. The fuel consisted of straw, bushes, large billets of wood, and dry roots of trees. I then put dry turf over the whole surface, which again was covered with a thin coat of clay, newly dug up, except a small hole by which the fire was introduced. The fuel being dry, the fire spread rapidly, and it required the active exertions of two men to smother the flames as they burst out; they used for this purpose, dry turf, which they immediately covered with clay. During the first two or three days the surface of the heap occasionally sunk in places, and apparently grew cold: in these places fresh fuel was put, care being taken to make but small openings; and I may here remark, that this operation should be done as speedily as possible, for external air let into the heap, after it was once fairly on fire, seemed to do mischief.

It now burned well, and evenly over the whole surface, for several days; each covering of clay crumbling to ashes in an hour or two after it was put on. It appeared to burn quicker or slower, according to the state of the atmosphere. In

about a week's time from the commencement of the experiment, the heap grew to such a height, that a difficulty arose in lodging the fresh clay on the top of it, although the walls had been heightened; and I attempted, as recommended by Mr. Craig, to pull down one of the side walls and enlarge the base by spreading the hot ashes. In this attempt I did not succeed without much trouble; and I was obliged to add a great quantity of fresh fuel, before I could accomplish my object, and restore the heap to its former heat. It continued to burn well four or five days after this operation; but as the days were becoming short, I did not attempt to spread the base still further, but permitted it to burn out.

This heap was on fire twelve days, and was constantly attended in its progress by two men, from four o'clock in the morning till nine at night, when a thicker coat of clay than usual was put on: one of these men was chiefly employed in digging the clay, the other in wheeling it (only a few yards) to the heap, and throwing it on sometimes by hand, and sometimes with a spade. This heap I afterwards found contained 37 cart loads of ashes; and as my farm lies nearly level, and it was removed to no great distance, the carts were well filled: each load probably consisted of a cubic yard of ashes.

In the spring of this year, 1816, I burned another heap, which was found to contain upwards of 40 loads of ashes; and during the summer I burned two more heaps, the one contained 72 loads of ashes, the other about 55 loads.

I will not take up your time in describing the progress of these heaps, so accurately as I have done that of the first. In fact, the operation proceeded in all the cases precisely in the same manner. I remarked however, latterly, that the labourer who conducted this business for me became more expert, especially in spreading the base of the heap; though, even at last, this was not done without a considerable expenditure of fuel. I never had more than two men and a boy employed at once; and my bailiff having kept an exact account of the expense attending these experiments, I am enabled to state, that, on the average, the cost was about 1s. 6d. the cartload. In this calculation nothing is charged for the fuel, having plenty of bushes and offal wood on the premises; a value however was put upon it as it was used, and 3d. or 4d. per load may be added on this account; I may therefore say, that the whole cost was 1s. 9d. the cartload.

I will now add a few general remarks, which may be useful to any one who may wish to burn subsoil. The fire appears to spread upwards most readily, and the heap grows first cold at the bottom, and towards the walls. As my experiments were made in different parts of the farm, there was a slight variation in the soil; and I observed that, where the clay had no mixture of gravel or stones in it, it burned the best; and I always thought it crumbled quicker, when it was newly dug up. Summer is certainly the best season for this operation, chiefly on account of the short nights, which permit the heaps to be watched with more ease. Moderate rain does but little harm to the fire; high winds are infinitely more destructive to it. I do not think the clay loses much in quantity, by being exposed to the action of fire, but it certainly de-

creases in weight. Wood is supposed to be the best kind of fuel, coal requiring too much air to promote combustion.

It now remains for me to give what information I am able, in regard to the beneficial effects of clay ashes as a manure. The heap of ashes I burned in the autumn of 1815, was used early in this year to manure an acre and a half of land, part of a much larger field. A part of the same field had been folded late in last year with sheep, and the remainder was manured with very good yard dung. The whole field was cropped with barley; and either from the seed being ploughed in too deep, or some other cause, the crop was not a very good one: but I may truly say, that the part manured with ashes was better than that dunged: the part folded was evidently the worst. The same gradation may now be observed in the clover plants, the seed of which was sown soon after the barley.

The greater part of the heap of ashes I burned this spring, was used in the beginning of June to manure an acre and a quarter of land, in the middle of a field of five acres, the remainder of which was manured with the best yard dung. The whole was sown towards the middle of that month with red rind turnip seed; a Northumberland drill was employed to deposit the seed; the distance between the ridges being two feet and a half, so as to admit the horse hoe. The crop is a very good one indeed, many of the turnips being 26 inches in circumference; and one, which I had taken up and weighed, was 29 inches in circumference, and weighed 11 1-2 lbs. I do not perceive that the part manured with clay ashes has at all an inferior crop on it to the rest of the field; my bailiff indeed, remarked, that on the plants first coming up, he thought them the best.

From this heap of ashes six loads had been reserved, which were thrown, the end of June, over somewhat less than a quarter of an acre of rough grass land: and it is perceptible, that the sheep during the summer, have eaten that part of the field more closely than the rest of it.

The two heaps of ashes I burned during the summer, containing together, near 130 loads, have been used this last October, to dress six acres of land, which had been got into a good tilth by a naked fallow: the ashes were first spread, the wheat seed was then sown, and they were lightly ploughed in together. The rest of the field, in which these six acres lie, had been folded with sheep on a naked fallow, and was sown with wheat about the same time. I left my farm about ten days ago, when the young wheat was just come up; and it appeared full as thick on that part of the field manured with the ashes, as on the remainder of it.

I have thus in the course of a year, burned upwards of 200 loads of ashes, and manured nine acres of land, at an expense, fuel included, of about 718—and I am so well pleased with the result of these experiments, that it is my fixed intention to burn ashes to a much greater extent during the next year.

Having brought my communication to a close, I may be permitted to say, that the practice of burning sub-soil is not altogether novel: Lord Halifax and others, pursued it in the beginning of the last century: and successful experiments

of the same nature have been made from time to time until Mr. Craig, of late years has introduced the practice in the south-western parts of Scotland. It is now to be hoped, that, being better understood, it will become more general. I take the liberty, however, of recommending to those gentlemen, who feel inclined to burn sub-soil, to consider, first, the fitness of their soil for the purpose; and whether or not their situation affords a facility of procuring other well-known manures; for, as this practice is not unattended with expense, it must always be a matter of calculation whether other manures cannot be procured cheaper.

I would, lastly, recommend to them, if they do make the trial, not to be content with a single, desultory experiment, which, from many causes, may possibly fail. My own success, in the first instance, I attribute, in some measure, to having a plentiful supply of dry fuel on the spot; but chiefly to the repeated instructions of Mr. Craig, to whom, I thus publicly make my grateful acknowledgments.

I do not think the practice likely to spread among tenants of farms; few tenants will go to the expense of purchasing fuel; and few landlords will allow them to cut it for this purpose on their farms: besides, the digging the soil disfigures the spot where it takes place, and few tenants will take the trouble to make it neat again.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant.

WM. WILKIESON.

To the President, &c.

Bath, Nov. 22d, 1816.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1819.

Current Prices, ascertained by actual sales last week.

TOBACCO.—Virginia, no sales, that we have heard of, since last report; Maryland, wagon, \$11 to 15—Patuxent, \$10 to 12 per. 100 lb.—We have heard of but one hhd. being sold the present week; Red wheat (good) \$1 10 p. bu. Corn 50 to 53c. p. bu. Rye 55—Oats 50—Hay, p. t. 17 dolls.—Straw, p. t. 13 dls. A cargo of 600 bushels of good Red Wheat, from Cecil County, sold on Wednesday last by Mr. Peter Levering, for 1 dol. 12 cts. p. bush.—Butcher's Beef, best pieces, 10 to 12 c. p. lb.—Chickens, p. doz. 2 dolls. to 2 50 cts.—Veal, per lb. 8 to 10 c.—Mutton 6 to 8—Salt Beef, prime pieces, 6 to 10 Pork, 8 to 10 c. lb.—Eggs p. doz. 12 to 18 cts.—Butter 37 to 50 cts. p. lb.—N. E. Cheese, first quality, 9 to 11 c. p. lb.—Potatoes, new crop, per. peck 37 to 50 cents.—Onions per. peck 50 cents.

North Carolina Staples.—Tar, 1 dol. 62 cts. p. bbl.—Turpentine, (soft) 2 dolls. sales—Do. Spirits, 40 to 45 cts. p. gallon—Varnish, bright, 30 to 35 c. p. gallon—White Beans 80 to 100 c. p. bu.—Black Ey'd and other peas, 75 to 80 c. p. bu.—Flooring Boards, 5-4 inches, 20 to 22 dolls. p. 1000 ft.—No sales for any other kind of lumber.

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Union.

Chinese method of taking wild fowl.—Whenever the fowler sees a number of ducks settled in any particular splash of water, he sends off two or three gourds to float among them. These gourds resemble our pompions; but being made hollow, they swim on the surface of the water; and on one pool there may sometimes be seen 20 or 30 of these gourds floating together. At first the fowls are shy of coming near them, but by degrees they approach nearer; and as all birds at length grow familiar with a scare-crow, the ducks gather about them, and amuse themselves by whetting their bills against them.

When the birds are as familiar with the gourds as the fowler could wish, he prepares to deceive them more effectually. He hollows out one of these gourds large enough to put his head in; and making holes to breathe and see through, he claps it on his head. Thus accoutred, he wades slowly into the water, keeping his body under, and nothing but his head in the gourd above the surface; in that manner he moves imperceptibly towards the fowls, who suspect no danger. At last, however, he fairly gets in among them; while they, having been long used to see gourds, take not the least alarm while the enemy is in the very midst of them; and an assiduous enemy he is; for, whenever he approaches a fowl, he seizes it by the legs, and draws it in a jerk under water; there he fastens it under his girdle, and proceeds to the next, until he has loaded himself with as many as he can carry away. When he has got his quantity, without ever attempting to disturb the rest of the fowls on the pool, he slowly moves off again; and, in this manner, pays the flock three or four visits in a day. Of all the various artifices for catching fowl, this seems likely to be attended with the greatest success, and is the most practised in China.

GEN. GREENE.

In Council, Savannah, July 26, 1819.

On motion of Alderman Harris,

Resolved unanimously, That the mayor and Aldermen Harris and Ash, be a committee to ascertain, by all means in their power, the vault where the remains of Gen. Greene have been deposited, and on identifying the same, to have such remains placed in a neat mahogany coffin, and thereupon report to council for their further proceedings on this interesting subject.

Resolved, That this resolution be communicated to the representatives of the deceased, who may now be in this state, and also to the proprietors of the vault to be opened, to obtain leave for the committee to carry this resolution into effect.

ON THE ART OF SWIMMING.

From the Essex Register.

In the warm weather, we have an increased list of deaths from accidents, and such as betray inattention, rather than circumstances of uncommon danger. Many persons fall from the frames of buildings, from their carts, and from boats in which they are carelessly sailing. We reckon

accidents not from the dangers, but from the months in which they are expected to happen. Such as have no neglect about them, are by far the smallest part in one season, when they are not so in another. The many losses from the want of experience in the art of swimming are well known. Frequently the loss is from being seldom immersed in water, when the untried situation deprives of all power to recollect what would tend to safety. In seaports, it is peculiarly incumbent on parents that they accustom their children to swim, and to be in the water every way that commerce may oblige or endanger. More depends on self-command than upon any other aid, when thrown unexpectedly into the water. It should be enjoined on persons learning to swim, not to indulge in the amusement without company, till they have full command of themselves, and even then in youth, the richness of the recreation is in the company which aids it. Youth should remember, that, when immersed naked, they are much better provided for motion than when covered with clothes, and that, when their clothes are an incumbrance, they should, as much as possible, be kept under water in all the motions which safety may require, and that they can be taken off more easily below the water than above it. Persons who know least about swimming, should trust to motion least, and if they can put themselves at rest by holding to any thing, or by a very gentle motion, to prefer it, till help is afforded them. So much agility and enjoyment may belong to swimming, that the Romans do not surprise us when they speak of a man not taught to read or swim, as the most untaught of men.

HUMOUR.

The Georgia Advertiser, published at Augusta, by Mr. T. S. Hannon, frequently abounds with strokes of fine humour; the following are not among the least conspicuous, for their wit and epigrammatic point.

EVENTS AND ANTICIPATIONS.

The difficulty of obtaining discounts has had no effect upon the musketoes—they continue as lively and active as in the most prosperous times.

Such is the scarcity of money, that water-melons will hardly bring a dollar a piece in market—Indeed so great is the distress over the river, that it is not supposed above three hundred dollars will be bet on the next Garden-Pulling.

Twenty-four persons, on Saturday last, took razors in their hands and shaved themselves with great deliberation;—several others, however, having money to pay, got shaved without losing their beards.

Notwithstanding the dullness of the times, any person having money to lend, may be furnished with customers on the shortest notice.

From the absence of Specie, it is thought that some of the Western Banks will have to pay their notes in Bacon, or suspend their operations.

Should Bacon be substituted for Specie, as a circulating medium, it is thought Irish Potatoes might be advantageously made use of for small change.